THE COTTON CROP AND MARKET.

We find the following statements in the Circular Idressed to the Cotton Planters, dated July 20, o a very intelligent merchant of Mobile, who appear to have paid very particular and close attent the subject. He states that the present depressed price of cotton does not yield a profit of two per cent. upon the capital employed in its production.

With reference to the prospect of the growing crop, consumption, demand. &c. the writer submits

Atlantic States, and sie comparative value of flour to cotton, atlantic States, and sie comparative value of flour to cotton, caused a much larger quantity of land to be put down in

ain than has been customary. States to Texas and the West, through this city, has en immense; and I am credibly informed that the nu he have passed on the upper routes have been still greater.

3d. I have ascertained that the decrease of cotton planted here sugar is now the crop in Louisiana is fully 100,000 les this year, and sugar will still go on to take the place of

hat, from every part of the cotton region, we have accounts that, from every part of the cotton region, we have accounts respecting the planting time and prospects of the weed as being as had if not worse than has ever been experienced by the planter. Replanting, had stands, cold and wet springs, overflows, &c., one or each have prevailed more or less every where; and the appearance of the bloom in this State was about the 17th June, about four weeks later than the appearance of blooms in 1842, when the yield was 2,379,460 bales. To support these four points by argument I scarcely deem necessary, as every man in this country will at once, if he is not acquainted with the fact, admit their rationality. The first all know, the assend many have heard of, and those who

first all know, the second many have heard of, and those who do not readily account for it have simply to be reminded, that the annexation of Texas to the United States and the failing of their old settlements of lands invited to this excessive tide.

ed very nearly; that there are no new Indian lands to get, d that the country has already done its best. Any new and that may be brought in will not offset the deterioration oing on with those which have been for years in constant &c. Even at this time the weather is very bad bange, it does not appear to me probable, with all the lerations presented, the crop will exceed 2,000,000.

Should there be no frost till unusually late, the fall warm and dry, this might be somewhat added to; but, a other hand, should we not have just such weather as from now out, it will fall below it, and possibly very

remark, respecting the crop of Texas, that in mounted to 29,194 bales—this being the num-control in Europe; and in 1845 I think it has that. For exercil years to come the demand stoffs and provisions will prevent their giving. rapidly increasing in consumption, a second bis customers with four hand execute highests of sugar; and abother transfer of one hundred and fifty; at such would about pay, if I remember co expenses; each hogshead averaging over

In relation to the supply of cotton from other countries, I may quote from the circular of an experienced cotton-house in Liverpool, of December 31 last, this: "From both Brazil and Egypt we look for a diminished supply, and no increase at all events from India." Up to 1st June instant the falling off of imports from these countries was about fifteen per cent. Monks, knights, and a corporation, the order of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, (their original name,) afterwards of Rhodes, and finally of mall name,) afterwards of Rhodes, and finally of ports and a greater one in consumption of cotton from the Indies, dec. the lost four years, indicating, I think, that the G. Britain, in 1845, was 2,356,000 bale

405,000

2,761,000

Tith regard to the future prospects of the consumption of m, I need not say that within a short period all serious salties have, in the most satisfactory manner, been reed, and upon a permanently prosperous basis. The great sulty that has always been apprehended respecting Oregon communically disposed of. The duty on breadstuffs into difficulty that has always been apprehended respecting Oregon has been amicably disposed of. The duty on breadstuffs into Great Britain, than which no one measure could effect more happy results, is are now repealed. The railway mania has been arrested, the prospect of the harvest every where is unusually fine. Here is a combination of causes favorable to the cottoh interest. We see, too, the English Parliament are about to do themselves and Brazil justice in the abolishment of the duty on slave-grown sugar; and, too, it is intimated that, the more to promote their trade with China, they contemplate the abolishment of the duty on tea. They are both measures that would greatly promote the trade of England, and bear favorably upon your supply and their demand for your cotton. All that is done to promote the growth of sugar and coffee in Brazil, and open to them a good market, will make that people better customers for cotton manufactures, and diminish their culture to that extent of the raw material, as sugar, as I have before remarked, will always be made before cotton.

The supply for 1846 may be thus stated—
Stock on hand lat September, 1845....94,000
Crop of the United States and Texas 2,050,000
Stock in Europe 1st Jan., 1846....1,219,000
Crop of Egypt, Brazil, East and West
Indies, &c. 1845, exclusive of crop of

- 3,783,00 t lat January, 1847, in the world....... 683,000 g a stock, all told, 1st January, in the world, of bales, and this amount cannot be increased heavily ste from this country after lat September and previous annuary, from the growing crop, as it will be a month market than last year, and both English and French clusters may be a little backward in giving the prices till have to pay. Let us look now to the supply of

3,083,000

	1841-12,	1849-13	1843-4.	1844-'5.	1845.16
Crop Consumption Stocks, is: Septem.	1,684,911 268,487 131,807	2,379,760 325,129 191,286	346,744	*405,587	
Do, at dates last re- ceived Received at ports to	74,572	22,240	213,585	AND EXECUTE	264,940
dates Do subsequently -	1,656,711	2,357,602 22,158	1,988,567 31,847	2,384,728 9,775	2,020,83

The writer of this circular says, in a private communication, "As it is important those who deal or have dealt in cotton should be correctly and fully informed as to the prospect of supple from this country, I have taken a good deal pains to gather what I here present. Many have discontinued their operations in the article from an impression that the capacity of this country for producing cotton reached a most indefinite opoint; hence there was no safety in their buying to make any thing on it. My desire is to encourage, by laying before them the facts, which all can attest, their entering the market again."

We have thus presented to our readers, in ondensed a shape as possible, the valuable information contained in the circular of our intelligent correspondent, and have no doubt of its importance being properly appreciated.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The late pressure upon our columns of matter, which, as more strictly public, more political—or, at least, passing for politics, now-a-days—and needing to be given, if at all, to-day, because to-morrow nobody will care for it, has compelled us to neglect much of the literary material that we receive from oublishers; and, at this season, the latter accumulates upon our hands in spite of us. Now, as books, in the present day, like speeches or news, the annexation of Texas to the United States and the failing of their old settlements of lands invited to this excessive tide. The third was a fact I was informed of by a very able report of the Chamber of Commerce at New Orleans, in reply to interrogatories from Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, having reference to the change of the tariff.

He then adds:

The fastless consideration of this subject it must be been and statesmen—it is external oblivion not to be mention—it is extern ed on the very day that hears or sees them. Why, then, should the spoken have all the while a preference over the merely written—the spoken which, at any event, has a sort of casual but regular advantage and survives twice as long? for it lives one day in the utterance, and a second when it is printed; many other interests are springing up ed; whereas the immortality of a book in our sheets too, such as the establishment of cotton and is but half as perdurable. We must, then, coning their wheat and other grain crops trive some more even distribution of our newspaper at this time the weather is very bad perpetuity; and since, if we write large notices of books, there is room to print but few of them, we will celebrate them more briefly; for surely their authors or printers will like that better than to have them pass away forever, without the slightest com-

Upon some mighty occasion, when Cambaceres was about to give one of those unparalleled dinners which made, and will long make an era in French history, his maitre d'hotel—perhaps the great Cahistory, his maitre d'hotel—perhaps the great Ca-rême himself—presented, in his estimate of provi-sion to be made, forty hams. "Forty hams!" cried the prince: "C'est impossible, my friend: you cannot want forty hams for a dinner of twenty guests." "Monseigneur," replied the artist, "I would have you know that our science can with ease reduce those forty hams into a dainty which will be but a taste for a single guest." Something like this, then, shall we have, for a while, to do in our criticism, beginning as follows.

"Achievements of the Knights of Malta. By ALEX. SUTHERLAND, Esq. Carey & Hart, Phila-delphia, 1846." 2 vols., square 12mo.; (Nos. 2 and 3 C. & H.'s Library for the People, price 50

Monks, knights, and a corporation, the order of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, (their original name,) afterwards of Rhodes, and finally of Malta, possessed a triple claim to the antipathy of this age, too pious to have saints, too gallant to endure cavaliers, and too liberal to suffer incorporation. Subterraneans preach as well! Where is the mighty Volney? A ruin himself! Where is the dure cavaliers, and too liberal to suffer incorporation. tions; being, as to the last, so remarkably well-informed as not to know that modern popular freedom owes its existence, in a very great degree, to the burghs, the free corporations of the middle ages. However, the radicalism that now calls itself democracy never was and never will be very particular about facts, and nourishes a no doubt very laudable contempt for all history, which will, however, re-Yet it must be confessed that this same corporation of friar-soldiers did great and brave things in their time, and stood for some centuries first the sword and then the shield of christendon against the infidel.

Beginning from the first crusade, their history is that of the Holy Wars, as long as Europe was, in those expeditions, the assailant of the Saracenic power; and, when the contest became on her part defensive one, this military order remained, until long after the memorable siege of Rhodes, the main bulwark of the west against the Turkish arms.

In our own language there is scarcely any thing that can be called a history of the Crusades; for Charles Mills's book on that subject is a very meager and dull one, Mr. Stebbing's no better, although both are referred to with praise by our author Michaud's Histoire des Croisades, (6 vols. 8vo. and its sequel, his Bibliotheque des Croisades, (4 vols. 8vo.) are the only single work that supplies a complete account of them. As to the Knights of St. John, Vertot's history of the order is wellknown, and has, with that contained in Boisgelin's "Ancient and Modern Malta," (3 vols. 4to., London, 1804.) furnished the chief material for the book before us, which, however, is more comprehensive than, from its date, (1726,) the first could be, or the second from its plan, which confines itself to the last era of the knights-their residence in Malta. Louis de Boisgelin was himself a French companion of the order, who, after what may be called its subversion in 1798, by Napoleon's seizure of their island, retired to England and acquired its language with such precision as to be able to write in it with much elegance his annals. As relating to a far less splendid time, however, they are much

less interesting than Vertot's "A Discourse on the Baconian Philosophy by SAMUEL TYLER, of the Maryland Bar." Second edition, enlarged. Frederick city, Maryland, 1846.

12mo. 426 pp.

We are indebted to the esteemed author for

on beggars not a little all that Homer and

entine, | yet wants not certain of its ancient landmarks, and specially its rivers, though one or two less than given in Milton's dismal geography—the

Four infernal rivers, that disgorge Into the burning lake their baleful streams Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate ; Sad Acheron, of sorrow, black and deep ; Cocytus, named of lamentation loud Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phic Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. Far off from these, a slow and silent stream, Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls Her watery labyrinth."

Within some of these rivers dwell those anoma cept to be poked in and hurt, have dispensed with them. Let others doubt the fact as much as they will, we cannot: for, having seen them, we are compelled to believe either that we or the aforesaid fish are eyeless.

that grim curmudgeon, Charon, ply at his former trade of ferryman, and, as was his wont, drive back all who bring not their fees; and instead of Minos, Æacus, and Rhadamanthus, a Kentucky justice of the peace and his catchpole deal out the law; though perhaps much after the old sort, of punishing first and hearing afterwards. Achilles has sunk into a bully. Ulysses deals at faro, Orpheus plays the banjo, and Eurydice goes around with the hat for contributions.

with the hat for contributions.

As to the climate, it seems about as bright as that of fifty-four forty is for at least half the year; and whereas, in that latter blessed region, you are parched for six months, and then flooded for as many more, this submundane Oregon knows an excess of neither rain nor sunshine. Their politics are not quite as subterranean as those of a part of New York. And as, when they acquire a little more population, they will have abundant territory to form a new State, we hope shortly to see them admitted into the Union, under the name of Cimmeria. The downward direction in which they lie should make no difference; for we are now going that way for States. Moreover, as they owe no public debt, they can saddle us with no bur-den of that sort; and last, but not least, as our good President so discreetly said of Texas, it will be "a bloodless acquisition.

"Specimens of the British Critics, by Christopher North, (John Wilson.") Philadelphia. Carey & Hart. 1846. 12mo. pp. 344.

This sound and spirited body of criticism chiefly consists of a skilful estimate and comparison of our two great poets of the second order, DRYDEN and Pope, both of whom are elaborately examined, and exalted as they deserve; but not with that indiscriminate encomium now in use, by the aid of which every thing grows transcendant alike, and the inanimation of Wordsworth breathes life and beauty, or the mystic flights of Shelley become not only divine but intelligible, or Cowper turns otherwise than very good prose, or Crabbe seems poetic by dint of being so matter-of-fact!

Here we have displayed the force and the finish

of that older strain of composition, when labor and vigor were not yet lost in a wordy facility; when verse went not drivelling on after the far-fetched and the ideal, but moved with mighty gait, graceful and strong, to natural thoughts and images, that stirred the heart, instead of tickling or puzzling the stirred the heart, instead of tickling or puzzling the ingenious brain. The age that can devour Rokeby, but not the Iliad, finds the Excursion lively, but yawns over the Encid—and understands Shelly or Miss Barrett, while it finds Pope and Dryden or even Milton knotty and hard of study—may well write and speak, as it does, most wofully. Is it not time to grow undeceived of its own fruitless abundance, its steril fertility, its ease of producing what costs no greater effort, to write than to read a what costs no greater effort to write than to read a second time? Behold how they perish in whom it If, then, the idols, prose and poetic, for which it left the fanes of older authorship, have tumbled lown of themselves, might it not learn that it would be better at once to turn, for its models of literature, to that elder time, which alone defies, by its productions, the mutabilities of taste and fashion And, above all, while men like Wilson and Byron can read, adore, and confess the prodigious superiority of Dryden and Pope, had it not better begin to suspect that if it cannot relish them, it had better make it a business to read them until it does?

TAMPERANCE LEGISLATION. -The Legislature of MAINE have enacted a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor at wholesale or retail, except for medicinal and mechanica purposes. Penalty for the first offence from \$1 to \$20, seand offence \$5 to \$20, with a bond of \$50 to abate the nuiance for six months, and forfeiting all money received for

CAPITAL IN THE COPPER BUSINESS .- The number of ompanies engaged in the copper business in actual operaions is about 90, and the nominal capital is over \$15,000,000. Boston seems to have entered the most extensively into the

copper and silver region of Lake Superior. We have seen beautiful specimens in the possession of Dr. Hawks, of this city, and other gentlemen.—Rochester American.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA .- We learn that a con per of farms in this county have been sold within a short ime. Several tracts were sold at good prices on the first day of the Court. Besides others the farm of the late Henry Hadges was sold, under a decree of the Court, to Mr. A. H. ives, of Pennsylvania, at seventeen dollars per acre.

About twenty-seven thousand acres in this county are neld by Northern settlers .- Fairfax News.

THE OFFENDED.

Every one is ready to admit the duty of not giving offence to others. It is one of the universally acknowledged laws of the society in which we sre units, to live peaceably with all around us, and to avoid any thing which may cause estrangement, and produce angry and bitter feeling; and he who wantonly violates this law, and needlessly irritates and provokes, proves himself unworthy of the blessings which civilization and society were intended to secure. If every one acted in an offensive manner, the component parts must be broken up, and man must again retrograde into solitariness and barbarism; for it is only by mutual respect and good will that society can cohere and exist. "It is the glory of a man," says the eacred proverb. "to pass over a transgression;" and it is the We are indebted to the esteemed author for a copy of this extension of his view of the Inductive Philosophy, formerly mentioned by us with surprise and pleasure, at finding such investigations pursued with such success, amidst the labors of one whom we must call a country barrister, in despite of the titular claim of Frederick to be a city. Our former notice of the work, however, and our present necessities of space permit us only to say that the additions to the volume increase its value and interest. We commend it anew to the attention of all students of logic and psychology.

"Rambles in the Manmoth Cave, during the year 1844, by a Visiter." Louisville, Kentucky. 12mo. pp. 101.

We receive from Mr. Franck Taylor this guidebook to that part of the nether world which lies beneath Kentucky. We must confess that the description beggars not a little all that Homer and

MISCELLANY FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

The proprietor of the house famous in the love legend of Abeillard and Heloise as their dwelling, on the quai Napoleon, had, it appears, lately de-termined on its demolition; and the work had even proceeded down to the first story (by which the French usually mean what we call the second) when it was suspended, in consequence of some proposals (it is said) made by a person intent on preserving this historic habitation. But whether this attachment for the memory of the two not very respectable lovers comes of somebody that is romance struck, or of some one looking to speculate on the softness of head and heart of others, we do not learn. An Italian journal (the Observatore Triestino) relates as having lately occurred the following benevolent appropriation :

"Inspired by the having read the ' Wandering Jew,' at ant of Hermanstadt has placed in the Savings-bank a sum of 100 florins, of which he has disposed by bequest as The country, as we have intimated, has changed many of its former features, and lost its antique inhabitants. Still, things must look not a little ghostly there. The old proprietors, Pluto and dame Proserpine, have set up a tavern, and feed their guests, instead of frying them. Several sons of that grim curmudgeon, Charon, ply at his former trade of ferryman, and, as was his work, drive the second of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of the trade of ferryman, and, as was his work, drive the second of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of a trackers and village notaries; a third, for the erection of a thought of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a normal school, for the instruction of the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second, for founding a church for the service of the Reformed Religion; a second fo ture; one more, for constructing a railroad to the neighboring stone-quarries, and for an addition to the wages of the working people of the town; one, for the embellishment of Herman stadt; two for such works of charity as the spirit of that tim may think worthiest; and lastly, one million to be enjoyed by such persons as can establish their descent from the

> This last arrangement will certainly serve to se-cure some not very democratic attention to genealo-gy in Hermanstadt: in which provision, and as little any of the others, are we able to trace any thing that looks like an inspiration produced by the peculiar influence of master Eugene Sue's book! The only Christianity (if that is such) which we can detect in them is a violent hatred of Catholicism: reign of Charles II, when James Duke of Ormond was Lord for that appears to be the meaning of the rage. for that appears to be the meaning of the rage against the Jesuits, which he would kindle up, to

six-hour fifty-four-forty speech, or with reading the ourteen columns in one-day's "Union" about that for which it cares so little, Congressional printinghas only to lay himself, in order at once to be lapped in a perfect elysium of lulling sounds. This bed, invented by a Bohemian workman, is so constructed that, by means of a concealed mechanism, the mere pressure of the body produces a delicious strain of Auber's music, lasting long enough to call down a gentle slumber upon eyes the least somnolent. At the head of the couch is a time-piece, of which one has only to set the hands at the hour one likes, and precisely at that time the bed strikes up a march by Spontini, with an accompaniment of drums and ymbals, capable of waking Epimenides himself, or that eternal slumberer in wax-work exhibitions, the "sleeping beauty." This marvellous mattress, then, will offer equal advantages to those who can't sleep and those who can't wake.

The Courrier de la Côte d' Or relates as authen the following strange wager and crime, which we translate for the amusement of our readers :

"Gouard and Détrieux, men of mature age and by taste well as profession patrons of the cellar, are united in a very tender friendship, not only by this conformity of inclinations, but by another: both are fond of certain parallelograms of pasteboard, marked with spots—some red, some black.

"On Easter Monday our two friends seated themselves at

table in an ordinary of the inn at Vaults, where that sol holyday had collected a goodly company of the faithful. " 'l'li bet my ears against yours,' cries Détrieux.

" 'Thank you,' replies his crony; 'I'd rather play something to drink than what's even hardly eatable. " Bah !' insists the other : ' why not a little souse ' But

"No sooner said than done. All are in the most obliging ood around; cards are offered; they sit down to a rubber at

carté, and Gouard is soon the victor. "Whether, however, from a singing in the ears which ! and just saved, or through that grandeur of soul which so well comes a conqueror, he hesitated to make use of his triumph. But the lofty spirit of Détrieux disdained to profit by such empunction. Drawing, then, from his pocket a long claspknife, he whetted it, with a Roman firmness; and, handi it to Gouard, said, 'You have won it; you shall take it! and, laying his head on the table, he submitted to the mutilation as coolly as did that Persian general, Zopyrus, who cut off his own ears in order to enable his king to take Babylon.

"There are people, however, in whom the sight of the est heroic actions raises no sympathy. Such there must have been among the spectators; for a complaint was lodged, and the mighty Gouard prosecuted for voluntary wounding

"At the hearing of the case the heroic Gouard appeared like Æneas, high above the attentive crowd; while Détrieux gazed on him like Dido, except that the Carthaginian queer had not, perhaps, one of her cars adjusted in its place by sticking plaster and the very clumsy stitching of that dearest of all tailors, a surgeon.

"The presiding magistrate proceeds to ask our inner of ears how he came to be able to get his own consent to the divesting of his friend's knowledge-box of one of its

" 'My judge,' replies Gouard, 'I will explain it all to vo tisfaction. Every year, at the same season, Détrieux and I are accustomed to play for some stake more than comm Last year it was our heads, and I lost mine. Well, Détrieux though the best fellow in the world, is scrupulous about exacting as well as paying debts of honor; so he was about to take off my head with that same long knife, if I had not luckily got out of his way by hiding under a bed. This year 'twas I that won, as your judgeship has heard; and I thought I might surely take one ear, as I knew that he, in my place, had proposed to take two, along with the head attached to

nesses 'that he might surely have interfered to prevent a fact o brutal.' The latter humbly plead that 'to interpose between such worthies would have been only transferring lancer from their ears to his own."

" Your ears, indeed!' cried Gouard. 'Why, they of no use to you, any how; for you're as deaf as a post.' " 'No matter,' replies the other; 'they used to be of

vice to me ; and I take care of them out of gratitude.' "The court (possibly with some view to the fact that ears of folks like Gouard and Détrieux are properly only a public trust, until Justice calls for them) condemned the former to eight days' imprisonment. Détrieux, mean time, had listened attentively—though it can scarcely be said arrectis puribus. As for Gouard, the court may be considered as having sent him off 'with a flea in his ear.

We learn from Berlin that Mr. WHEATON, the late Amer can Minister at that Court, after having delivered his letter of recall to the King, had, with his Lady, the honor of dining at whose expense it is published, to Mr. Wheaton, and accepted by him, for the use of the National Library at Washington. The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy has also just been conferred on Mr. Wheaton by the University of Berlin, and many the conferred on Mr. Wheaton by the University of Berlin, and many the conferred on Mr. Berlin, as a mark of respect for his scientific attainments, and of the general esteem he has conciliated during his long residence in Germany.

As an act of mercy, it is honorable to the character of the Pope; and it is remarkable for the indirect but positive allusion that is made to the necessity of religious as well as po-

litical toleration. In a political sense, it may have a great effect, not merely in the States of the Pope, where it will ten to disarm the enemies of the Government of the hostility the has long been entertained towards it, but also in all the Italia States of Austria, and those of the temporal Italian sovereign It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the other rulers Italy not to imitate the elemency of the chief of the Catho Church.—London Globe.

Amongst the animals sent as a present to the King of the French by the Imaum of Muscat, and which have arrived at Cairo, are two beautiful mares, which are declared to be direct descendants from the famous and favorite mare of Mahomet, named Borah. Their genealogy, with the certificates of descent, are enclosed in a leaden box, suspended from the

neck.

The Dublin Evening Post remarks: "One consolution we have. The ports are open. The trade in corn is virtually free. There is no duty on maize. All animals and all animal provisions are untaxed. The people are employed. We verily believe there is a general disposition to suspend agitation. The people of Ireland have gotten a Government in which they can confide. One of the best landlords of Ireland is the Lord Lieutenant of the country."

An electrical telegraph is being established on the railwa

An electrical telegraph is being established on the railway from Vienna to Brunn.

A letter from Hamburg states that the number of workmen employed on the railway from that city to Berlin has been lately increased from 8,000 to 10,000, and that the works are urged on night and day. The line is to be finished by the end of the year. The workmen are principally Silesians, and they earn about a thaler (4fr. 50c.) per day, which is enormous, as in their own country, and under ordinary circumstances, the wages do not amount to one sixth of this sum.

Old Earl Standors used to tell an anecdote of his lather, who was more homely in his appearance than was usual with peers of that day, that on attempting to enter the House of Lorda he was stopped by the doorkeeper with the observation, "Honest man, you have no business here." To which he answered, "I am an honest man, and I have business here."

In 1815 there were 52 acres of docks and basins at Liver-

In 1815 there were 52 acres of docks and basins at Liverpool; the tennage was 709,849. In 1825 there were 71 acres of docks and basins, and the tennage was 4,233,820. In 1835 there were 99 acres of docks and basins, and the tennage had increased to 1,768,426. In 1845 the docks and basins had increased to 120 acres, and the tennage to 3,016,531.

We learn from Lerida that, in the night of the 19th instant against the Jesuits, which he would kindle up, to the last degree of persecution. A benevolent gendeman, truly, and an admirable propagator of humane ideas, by means of volumes of philanthropic ravings, embodied in narratives of every sort of horrid depravity!

The German newspapers speak of a curious invention lately made in that country. It is a sort of bed, admirably suited to form the sleeping furniture of all the lodging-rooms in Thompson's "Castle of Indoence." Upon it the most tired man possible—even though he were worn out with listening to a six-hour fifty fore-forty speech, or with reading the

We find the following in the Courrier Français: "Ac counts are said to have reached Paris announcing that the King of Denmark was, on the night of the 20th instant, attacked with a congestion of the brain, which put his life in danger; and that, notwithstanding copious bleedings, he remained in a very dangerous state."

The Universal German Gazette states that an imperial donnance has just been issued, permitting the Jews in Hun gary to redeem, by the payment of a sum once paid down their yearly taxes for leave to reside and carry on business In five years all special duties on the Jews are to cease.

The railroad commission of Hanover has adopted the pro-posal of the Government to grant a credit of 11,000,000 thalers (about 40,333,330fr.) for the construction of a rail-road from Hanover to the frontier of the electorate of Hesse, and no doubt is entertained that this will be confirmed by the States, and carried into security.

States, and carried into execution.

The Swiss Diet is busily occupied in discussing the question of the reform of the Federal Compact, but the opinions expressed by the delegates of the Cantons are so little in harmony that there is no immediate prospect of their coming to n understanding on the subject.

an understanding on the subject.

The Italian journals give some details of the result of the latest excavations at Pompeii. When the Scientific Congress was assembled, a house was exposed in their honor, which had evidently belonged to a rich citizen. The frescoes found there were well executed, but the other parts were not in any way remarkable. The house, known by the title of the "Hunters," is now entirely exposed. It is only remarkable for its pictures, which all relate to hunting, and are executed with a certain vigor. The house examined on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia presented nothing worthy of notice; a few amphora and some bronzes were found, but their quality was exceedingly ordinary. The visit of the Empress of Russia brought to light a portable kitchen. It is made of iron, and prepared with cavities to receive the sauccpans containing the meat and vegetables. A recent excavation has discovered a house, in one of the rooms of which ion has discovered a house, in one of the rooms of which was lying the skeleton of a man, and near him thirty-six silver coins and two gold ones. The latter were of the time of life to the performance of all his duties, whatever the Domitian, and the silver pieces bere the likeness and name of have been, is very remarkable. It is said, and we thief, who was overtaken by the flery storm whilst making escape with his booty.

We have received accounts from Athens to the 12th There had been some stormy discussions in the Chamber of Representatives. A bill proposed by the Government for making all males of a certain age liable to be drawn for the army had been rejected by a majority of one vote, and another bill for making soldiers liable to serve for three years in the army of reserve, had also been defeated, the opposi succeeded in reducing the term to one year.

A letter from Leghorn, 23d instant, says : " We have just A letter from Leghorn, 23d instant, says: "We have just received letters from Rome of the 20th and from Bologna of the 21st. The fêtes, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy for the Papal amnesty have been general, both in the capital and in the provinces, and have lasted several days. The political prisoners have been set at liberty, and have been every where fêted. At Rome a grand dinner was given, at which M. Renzi, of Rimins, M. Galetti of Bologna, and several others compromised in the late affairs in the Romagna, were present. At Bologna an extraordinary representation was given at the Theatre del Corso in favor of those released prisoners who are in indigent disconstances. On the 22d prisoners who are in indigent circumstances. On the 22cthere was to be a grand concert in the public square, where

prisoners who are in indigent circumstances. On the 22d there was to be a grand concert in the public square, where four hundred musicians were to perform a hymn, set to music by Rossin, in honor of Pius IX. The populace at Rome had taken the herses from the Pope's carriage, and had drawn him in triumph to the Quirinal."

We read in the Moniteur. "The last letters received by the Minister of Marine from Rear Admiral Montagnies de la Roque, commander of the naval division on the western const of Africa, aunounce that at the end of May the French cruisers, acting in virtue of article eight of the convention of the 29th of May, 1845, for the repression of the slave-trade, and in conformity with the instructions annexed to it, had stopped three slaving vessels charged with acts of piracy, viz. I the Notre Dame de Grace, a Sardinian vessel, seized in the environs of Cape Lopez by La Fine schooner, commanded by Lieut. Rodolphe Darrieau; the Brazilian schooner Adelaide, seized on the coast of Congo by the Abeille brig, commanded by Captain Chiron de Brossay; and the Brazilian schooner Sans Pareille, stopped in the Gulf of Benin by the steam corvette L'Espadon, commanded by Captain Bolle.

The first of these prizes has been already sent to Brest, where it is the subject of prosecution, founded on the law of April 10, 1825, for the repression of piracy. This will also be the case with the Adelaide and Sans Pareille, which are sent to France, under the direction of officers and crews detached from the division."

Lord John Russell has expounded his plan of settlement for the sent to the division." Lord John Russell has expounded his plan of settlement fo

Lord John Russell has expounded his plan of settlement for the Sogar question, and it is now before the public in detail. We regret that we can neither praise nor support it as a whole. Let us examine it in its several parts. The measure professes to carry out free trade—they are either very useless obstructions or "protection" of the old fashion. They are concessions to other "interests"—the msit-growing interest of England, the barley-growing interests of Scotland and Ireland, the monopoly interests of great capitalists in the distillery and brewery lines. The refusal to extend the area for emigration is a sop to the Anti-Slavery interest. What with all these drawbases. lines. The refusal to extend the area for emigration is a so the Anti-Slavery interest. What with all these drawbacks shortcomings, the great Whig scheme of 1846 for the settle ment of the Sugar question dwindles to the delusive diminish-ing scale of sugar and the sixpenny reduction on rum. [London Spectator. The National has the following letter from Lausanne, de

The National has the following letter from Lausanne, dated the 13th: "Yesterday, all commercial relations with the
canton of Berne were interdicted by our authorities, even to
the Bernese merchants residing in the canton, and who have
paid their patente dues for the entire year. Those who disobey this order will be immediately expelled and conducted out
of the canton by the police agents. We know not to what
cause to attribute this unheard of measure, if it is not to a
quarrel between the conducteur of one of our diligences,
named Sigrist, and some inhabitants of the canton of Berne;
this is at all events the pretext made use of, and, in fact, the
mail no longer runs in that direction any firether than the longer runs in that direction any further than the This is a declaration of war against the commerce. The soi-disant garde noble has been assembled at e time, to the number of two hundred, to watch, as it spection of the Landsturm has been ordered. These extra dinary measures indicate an approaching crisis. I am ig rant on which side the Government foresees danger, but der any circumstances this step taken against the Bern merchants is contrary to the Federal compact."

THE ART OF MAGNIFYING.

Mesers. Epirous : There is in the "Rejected Addr loyal person named Fitzgerald, who, after railing at Bo parte as the cause of various then recent fires, earthquak rise in the price of butchers' meat, dry goods, and tobs and as the promoter of the presence of large green flies in the markets of London, bursts out in an effusion of patric zeal in general, something like the following :

est in general, something like the following:

"God bless the Army! Bless their coats of scarlet! God bless the Navy! Bless the Princess Charlotte God bless the Guards, tho' worsted Gallia scoff! God bless their pig-tails, tho' they're now cut off! God bless all who have any thing to give!

Long may Lord Tylney Wellesly Long Pole live! And if in Downing-street Old Nick should revet England's Prime Minister, God bless the devil!"

I need scarcely add a nota bene to inform your readers th his loud-mouthed laudator was in the Government pay, and that, overshooting the mark of all safe adulation, he brought upon his masters contempt, instead of admiration. For, though "God save the King" be a tune that one may at times endure, if no better can be got, yet folks swear, stop their ears, and have their teeth set on edge, when it is forever squeaked out to them by the same woful bagpipe or old cracked fiddle.

I propose to your neighbor of the Union to have translated

all that body of ancient encomiums, Greek and Latin, which is known under the title of "Panegyrici Veteres;" to add to it the Litany, with certain of the Psalms in Ster Hopkins's version; to subjoin some of the odes of Horace in praise of Augustus, and of Pindar in praise of King Hiere; to cull the collection of eulogiums pronounced in the French Academy on all its deceased members for a hundred and fifty years past; to scatter over the whole the selected flowers of all the most fulsome dedications; winding up (by way of a due expression of its own personal tenderness) with some of the most passionate sonnets of Petrarch and others to their mistresses; then, as a general relief to the satiate public, and a universal discharge of all its own debts of pudding and praise, to print the document as an appendix to the next Patent Office Report. It will only have to leave blanks wherever any name of king or minister, or hero or saint, or mar-tyr, or other idol of the time occurs, and every day inform the faithful of office, by brief note, what panegyrical page to turn to, what name or names to insert, and to what metre of hymn the whole is to be sung.

If, at any time, in consequence of fresh Oregon treaties, or

Mexican wars, or vetoes, or acts for the benefit of the laboring poor in foreign parts, or the restoration of hard money, or boons extended to our citizens plundered fifty years ago, the Organ should run out for a proper strain of praise, I promise to refer it to a further supply, to be drawn from some old performances where encomium is inverted into irony. Mean-time, I take leave to suggest to the St. Cecilia of the Administration that whenever the Herculean labors of those in power are to be celebrated. Pindar's Nemean odes are appropriate and his Olympic descriptions of chariot-races, wh Secretary gets a new carriage and horses. For,

If Pindar sung horse-races, what should hinder
Himself from being as complaisant as Pindar?
All the Union-reading world of "such reading as was never
read," and who might well be addressed in that affecting appeal of the epitaph, "Oh, reader! if that thou can'st rend, will, we think, leap with joy at my plan, as an infinite relief to their sufferings. For well may they, under the infliction of such articles as the following, ejaculate, in the memorable words of a lamentation which the Union may remember, sufferings is intolerable !"

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES left this city this morning, in the steamer Occola, on a short excursion, being the first he has taken since he entered upon the arduous and responsible dutles of his high office. It is now near eighteen months since he was inducted into the Presidential office, and during every day of that period he has been found in his office assiduously engaged in the discharge of the laborious duties which have devolved upon him. He has been but once, we believe, beyond the limits of the ten miles square since he reached Washington, in February, 1845, and that was when, during the last year, he visited Mount Ve non, and viewed the tomb of the great and good Washingtongoing and returning on the same day. He is literally a working President. As our country and its population have enlarged, the public business requiring the personal attention of the Chief Magistrate has greatly increased. The President has neglected no part of his duty, but has been constantly at his post, giving his attention even to the minute details of the duties of the Executive, usually confided to subordinate officers, to a greater extent than, perhaps, any of his predecessors has done. His friends have often urged him to take some recreation. He has constantly replied that his first duty was to the public, and has never until now found an occasion when he thought he could with propriety be absent from the seat of "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES he thought he could with propriety be absent fro Government."
"The close application of the President during his whole

attend a single recitation, or to perform any other quired of him; and that during his service as a memb quired of him; and that during his service as a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, and in the Congress of the United States, during the long period of fourteen years, he never failed for a single day to be present. His name, we are informed, is to be found recorded on the journals of the House of Representatives upon every vote taken, important or unimportant, for ten years, during which time he held a seat on the floor; and that during the four latter years of his service,

the floor; and that during the four latter years of his service, when he was Speaker, he was present every day, presiding over the House of Represen'atives.

"In appearance the President is not a man of robust constitution, and his good health and great ability to endure confinement and intense labor are to be attributed to his regular and temperate manner of life, and to the fact that the Sabbath is with him a day of rest. On that day his doors are closed, and he refuses to see company, however distinguished may be the visiter. He always attends church! He has been often heard to remark, since he has been President, that all the institutions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so than the institution of a Sabbath; and that on every Monday morning he entered upon the duties of the week refreshed and invigorated from the rest of the preceding day.

"Well may the country say of him, so far as unremitting attention to his public duties is concerned, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Now, wishing the President health, I can't help saying,

Now, wishing the President health, I can't help saving,

n sincerity, that the health of the country would have been decidedly better, if he had sooner consulted his own. Of the brave men who, under his illegal orders, have fallen in a needess and ungenerous war, certainly the bodily condition might have been different; and so might that of multitudes of the poor, whom the President's free-trade labors will reduce to starvation. Had he taken his ease more, the Treasury might have been in vastly better heaith. As to his " toils, body knows that the main part of them has been incurred in filling new offices created under his Administration, and in the roluntary task of removing from office, to the great detrimen of the public service, multitudes of deserving men, in order to satisfy the greedy pack that well around him for places, and to give "every dog his bone" of the "spoils." Certainly Mr. POLK had a world of trouble about 54 40; but that, too, was trouble of his own making, and for his own ends, and by which he is far less a sufferer than multitudes of others. We say, then, without besitation, that, working upon such objects, the President has worked entirely too hard; and that, for the future, it is to be hoped he will take better care of his preciou ealth. "A working President he is," quoth the Union yea, he works us, sure enough, like physic!

As to the school-boy days of the Sovereign, to which the Union is now travelling back for magnification, I confess my self alarmed : for the next retrospection will probably be of his infantine days. Now, though of these the Union would make he fittest possible historian, I have only to say that I think the publication, the mere printing, (not the authorship,) can be better "gotten up," with proper colored decorations, by Munroe & Francis of Boston, who stand foremost in the line of "Nursery Publications." They have lately issued a charming "Mother Hubbard and her Cat," and a beautiful Life and Achievements of Tom Thumb the Great."

So, nearly, of the President's religious habits. Admirable they are, they must be fitter to appear in the next supplemen to Alvan Butler's "Lives of the Saints," or as an illustration of Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living," than in the columns (after all a little profane) of a laical newspaper like the Union Whatever the Union extols as to Mr. Polk's piety, it is cer ain that a high democratic authority (Sepator HANNEGAN) did lately pronounce him "beyond the reach of redemption But, Messrs. Editors, I am more charitable, and only desire that less Pharisaical publicity were given to his Sabbath-day

The new Custom-House at Boston is now nearly completed. Not a splinter of wood is to be found in the whole edifice; all is Quincy granite and iron, with marble floors, &c. The roof and dome are formed of solid granite blocks, overlap-